

MULTIMEDIA



UNIVERSITY

STUDENT ID NO

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

FINAL EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 2, 2017/2018

MSD2013 – SOUND DESIGN I

(All sections / Groups)

02 MARCH 2018
9.00 a.m. - 11.00 a.m.
(2 Hours)

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

1. This Question paper consists of 5 pages with 5 questions only.
2. Answer **FOUR** out of **FIVE** questions. All questions have sub-questions and the distribution of the marks for each sub-question is given
3. Please write all your answers in the Answer Booklet provided.

MULTIMEDIA



UNIVERSITY

STUDENT ID NO

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

FINAL EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 2, 2017/2018

MSD2013 – SOUND DESIGN I

(All sections / Groups)

02 MARCH 2018
9.00 a.m. - 11.00 a.m.
(2 Hours)

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

1. This Question paper consists of 5 pages with 5 questions only.
2. Answer **FOUR** out of **FIVE** questions. All questions have sub-questions and the distribution of the marks for each sub-question is given
3. Please write all your answers in the Answer Booklet provided.

Question 1

Sound design is the vision that harmonizes various sound elements in a film or video with the visual story by creating the sonic character of a production. Sound design is to produce the sound track like what production design is, to produce the picture. The production designer is responsible for the overall look of a production; the sound designer is responsible for the overall sound—both, of course, with the director's approval.

- a. In producing sound design for a production each element of sound contains certain characteristics that affect our response to sound, understanding those effects is fundamental to sound design. **STATE at least FIVE of the elements of sound structure.**

[5-Marks]

- b. When picture is present, the sound/picture relationship creates certain dynamics that affect overall meaning. As essential as sound is, in relation to picture its "great power is conditional. It places the image in an emotional and physical context, helping us to decide how to take the image and how it integrates itself into everything else. In general, there are five basic relationships. **Name each of the function** based on the description given.

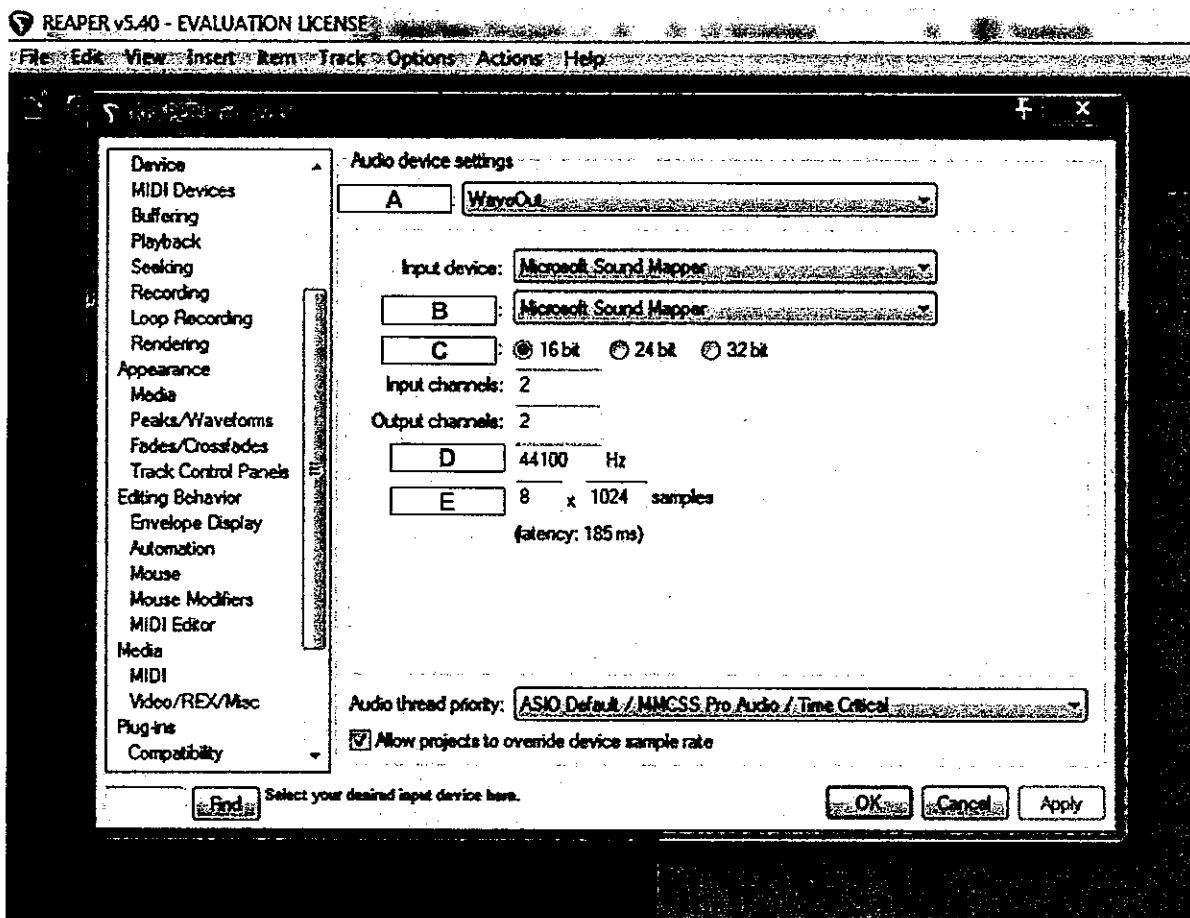
[5-Marks]

No.	Function of Sound to Picture	Description
1		Neither the sound nor the visual element is dominant.
2		Audio not only is dominant but also determines the point of view—the subjective meaning of the images.
3		Picture helps define sound by calling attention to particular actions or images.
4		When sound and picture define effect, the aural and visual elements are different yet complementary.
5		Both contain unrelated elements that together create an effect or a meaning not suggested by either sound or picture alone.

Continued

Question 2

In setting up an audio interface with REAPER you will be required to setup the DEVICE PREFERENCES in the software's OPTION TAB. The following image is the AUDIO DEVICE menu in REAPER, fill in the missing label (A / B / C / D / E) in the table below.



[10-marks]

LABEL	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	

Continued

Question 3

A music editor is usually a trained musician, which is a necessity when working with the composer. That said, editing music is difficult to discuss in any detail because it involves using the notes, chords, rhythms, and other features of abstract, temporal sound. In **music editing** there are several **considerations** to be considered by the editor. Briefly list and describe five (5) of those considerations.

[10-marks]

No.	Considerations	Description
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Continued

Question 4

Dramatizations on radio entail creating sound to compel the listener to “see” mental images—to create a “theater of the mind.” The stimuli that trigger the imagination are the sound elements as well as the methods used to produce these elements.

- a. What are the 4 main elements that you need in the **PRODUCTION** of a radio drama.

[4-marks]

- b. Define what is meant by the **three act structure** of a basic radio drama and describe briefly all three components.

[6-marks]

No.	3-Act Structure	Description
Act 1		
Act 2		
Act 3		

Continued

Question 5

Like the loudspeaker, the microphone is a transducer, but it works in the opposite direction: instead of changing electric energy into acoustic energy, it changes acoustic energy into electric energy. The electric energy flows through a circuit as voltage.

Draw a cross section of a DYNAMIC MICROPHONE and name the important parts using the following nomenclature:

- Wires carrying electrical audio signal
- Magnet
- Coil
- Diaphragm
- Sound waves

[10-marks]

End of Page.